



**The danger Which May Attend Their Use.**

We do not recall ever having seen attention drawn to the fact that very many of the so-called "bottlers" are taking advantage of the public. They gathered up from saloons, ash-bars and the "dump," and elsewhere. These corks are sold by scavengers to dealers, who in turn dispose of them to bottlers. Again they do service, and eventually as before find their way into filth and rubbish, to be gathered up for a second, and possibly a third time. Somebody through whose hands they pass, of course washes them, and probably in acid; but those who are familiar with the business know they are not thoroughly cleaned, nor is it possible to clean them by the means used. It really be seen how much mischief to health may be done in this way. During the summer season, especially, there is great abuse of carbonated drinks, such as ginger ale, cider, lemon soda, "minis," etc., and very many bottles of these beverages used, as stated, the second-hand corks. That poisons and germs of disease may be transmitted by them all must agree who are familiar with the ease with which such virulent agents are transported. Take, for instance, corks which have been used in bottles containing acetone oil or liniment, strong with a rotten, stinging odor. These poisons might remain in their corks port to such service, although they had been washed in the way bottlers wash them, to make ill a person drinking from a bottle in which they had been used a second time. No one would, naturally, drink the contents of a bottle stoppered with a cork which had once again thrown into the filth, possibly after being for weeks in a room in which a child had been ill and died with diphtheria, or other infectious diseases. Those who buy bottle-loads from many dealers are subjected to just such an indignity. It is hard to realize that there are brutes so diabolical, they will run the risk of poisoning their fellow men for the sake of saving a few pennies. There is no limit to human greed.

### Make the Schools Practical.

We would suggest to all young persons who are about to make a start, that they select some one specialty among the numerous offerings of this busy age, and learn it thoroughly. Whether able or not to secure the most liberal education compatible with the study, one of the "professions," LEARN A TRADE. Any young person can be apprenticed for a trade who is willing to work, and work—~~or~~ <sup>or</sup> lay all must assume the responsibility of self-support. The training should be directed to this end; for although working at a trade may never be necessary, the knowledge of one may prove the secret of after success.

The rule we would suggest therefore is one of proper, and not allowing something a little higher than that which immediately produced it, and the general result showing a coil made man prepared for any (and all) the emergencies of life. Persons of ambition and talent could thus gradually prepare themselves for the no mean problems and to slowly develop their great possibilities.

**The Master Island Images.**

The images were made from conglomerate stone in the side of a crater and hewn with stone axes, and by cutting through a single stratum the image could be easily separated from the next stratum and then moved on an incline and erected. The images are of different sizes, the largest one being about 10 ft. long, but this was never removed and lies in situ on the side of the crater where the work was done. The statue secured by the Museum was found about two miles from the shore. It took about nearly two days to bring it down to the pier.

## THE

# The Organ of the People.

To one whose subscription is not paid up will receive the paper after Dec. 31st next, but those who subscribe now will receive the Weekly Herald to the balance of this year free, or

the biggest offer, though, is as follows: Any person subscribing for the Herald and paying us \$2.50 will receive the Weekly Herald from the date of subscribing to Dec. 31st, 1888; and also the "Echo," a bright, newswy, weekly story paper of undoubted excellence and one whole set of the two lots of books catalogued below.

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 Includes Receipts and Receipts, a large and choice selection for school, exhibitions and clubs and presents.  
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LARGEST OF SLOW RAILWAYS

STANDARDIZATION OF THE DATA UNDER

For complete details, see "Facts for 1931" and "Our Company History," which are available at this time to the general public, by the 10th day of November, 1931. The general public may also write to the company, 1000 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn., for further information.

[illegible]

BEFORE                      AFTER

D. H. ALLAN,

Rever, Mouscow and Calgary,  
Ben Quinn, et

Beer,  
Porter.

Etc.,







FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

LONDON ADVERTISER:—"Is there any absolute rest or idleness in this world," queries a recent magazine writer. We don't know the exact answer to the conundrum, but the querist might drop into some store where they don't advertise and see how things are getting along.

DURHAM REVIEW:—Instead of a prohibitory law being enforced there is virtually free trade in whiskey throughout the territories. Unless the present law is properly enforced it would be far better to repeal it altogether and introduce a stringent licensing system.

The Standard warns Canadians against the unwise attempt to cultivate rabbits in British Columbia, pointing out the disastrous consequences following their growth in New South Wales, where they are now so numerous that stoats and weasels have been exported from Britain to destroy them.

A RUSSIAN scientist has invented a method of firing nitro-glycerine from guns. The next great war will see dynamite guns, nitro-glycerine guns, sleet-over shells, balloons that can be steered and go against the wind, cycle corps, dogs as sentinels, magazine rifles, Linciger lights, and in fact a regular Dante's Inferno on earth.

NEW YORK MEN:—High license is having the same success in Ohio as in other States. One of the Cleveland newspapers says that it has proved a genuine check upon the sale of liquor; that it has driven out of existence many of the vilest dens in the State; that it has cleared 300 towns of all liquor traffic and has raised an income of more than \$2,000,000 from a class of citizens who would otherwise bear no share of the public burdens.

Our readers will notice in our report of the Northwest Council that the ordinance under which insurance and other companies were supposed to be taxed is ultra vires and will be repealed. This bears out the opinion we expressed some time ago when the Tribune discoursed so learnedly (?) on the question. Had our contemporary recognized the truth at that time it would not be in such an unfavorable position now, but Tribby was not in an amiable mood just at that time and, consequently, not open to conviction. The pointed exposure of its editor's ignorance at the anti-risks meeting still rankled it.

As modern contemporary hits all the Northwest railway situation pretty much results in the following paragraph:—After all, the fact that has been made over the Red River Valley railway and the avowed determination of the Manitoba government in spite of the disallowance of the charter of change, it must be adding in those that have been going on to see it come to such a stale, flat and unprofitable conclusion. There will be no Manitoba rebellion after all and therefore no need of British troops. The rock upon which the enterprise appears to have split is the financial one. The money was not forth coming. But why should not the Canadian Pacific Company go to work and build branch lines itself? The rail way facilities of the Northwest are insufficient and the rates too high. If the Canadian Pacific is to have a twenty per cent. increase it should make it back again. Let it see that the people would rather pay for it than sit it, as now the V.C.

A second, more general, question is whether  
a self-interest approach to the problem of  
environmental quality is sufficient to explain the  
observed behavior of individuals and nations. The  
answer to this question is not clear. The  
evidence is mixed. On the one hand, the  
fact that individuals and nations are willing to  
pay for environmental quality suggests that  
they care about the environment for reasons  
other than self-interest. On the other hand,  
the fact that individuals and nations are  
willing to accept compensation to forgo  
environmental quality suggests that they  
care about the environment for reasons  
other than self-interest. The evidence is  
mixed, and the question remains open.

binding getting into their stomachs, and no more harvest weather here because the supply of twine has run out.

Pharmacia Wilson, of Boston, says to have an invention which will enable them to burn water and bring the price of coal down to 25¢ a ton. It will be convenient when one has only to turn on the tap to start a fire.

Our sanctimonious contemporary, with most contemptible meanness, endeavors to make it appear that Dr. Fife called at his office to correct the "gross" errors of the Illustrator. We are in receipt of a letter from Dr. Fife, in which he repudiates the Tribune's assumption and condemns its want of common courtesy in so grossly misrepresenting him.

WE publish in our telegrams a special from Montreal containing the very gratifying information that the cattle shipped by the New Oxley and Winder companies reached there in splendid condition yesterday morning. Doubtless they will stand the ocean voyage better than the dry fed cattle of the eastern provinces, and we will be greatly mistaken if this shipment does not realize top prices.

Thus placing a carcass of Chicago or Toronto dressed beef in London costs about fifty dollars. Similar beef is now being laid down in London at about half the cost, to the extent of from seven to ten thousand carcasses a month, by the ranchers of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. This trade has grown up within a few recent years. The pampas, or plains, whence the cattle come are of immense extent, rich in soil, covered with nutritious grasses, and capable of supplying beef in quantities practically unlimited.

PATAGONIA, which is marked as a desert on our school maps, has been found a rich grazing country, and millions of cattle can range there. "In the North are thousands of square miles of timber, and beyond it a soil that will produce sugar, tobacco, coffee, cotton and rice. Within 1,200 miles of the city of Buenos Ayres can be grown every plant known to botanists, and nature has provided the facilities for getting crops to market with the most generous hand." Hence the competition of South America will be along the whole range of agricultural and forest products, and whatever tends to lower the profits of farmers in Louisiana or Florida tends to to lower those of farmers of the north.

There is trouble in the Salvation army says the Hamilton correspondent of the Globe, over the new regulations governing the soldiers, which Major Wooley is about to put in force. One of the objectionable clauses requires members to pledge themselves to remain in the Army as long as they live and be publicly worn in. Another requires the wearing of the regulation army uniform. A third prohibits them from attending any religious meeting without first receiving the permission of the captain of the corps. The rules have so far only been applied to the band, with the result that twelve of the bandmen withdrew and joined the Y. M. C. A. Some of the soldiers deny that the new rules come from General Booth and say that they are not in force in England. Major Wooley says that the regulations will be applied here, and if the soldiers can obey them they can join the churches.

The coming down of the seven Aborigines who are to be hanged in Chicago on the 11th instants is the chief topic of conversation in America. The number who are on trial is very large, and we estimate they are to require more of a shocking show to impress the decision with more than could interest and concern them. There is very little sympathy for the Aborigines, though in regard to them in the United States to enjoy the privileges of citizenship, and they used to be paraded about badly in to excite the rabble of some lower people by throwing bomb shells in their midst. A soldier or number being named for this. Every effort that legal ingenuity can devise has been made to save their necks from the gallows, but up to the present time the courts have stood firm. The verdict of the jury and the sentence of the court is in favor of them they were tried have been fully confirmed and there is no reason to suppose that the sentence will not be carried out.

Table. Then, James Young, of Tulsa, was  
1000 yesterday. To talk on public  
1001 sales with Mr. Young, after his able  
1002 show in the village, is of course to talk  
1003 on a small scale. He abides, not one

of the of the earnestness of his opposition to the change and expresses a strong belief that the sentiment in favor of it is not nearly so great as would appear from the passing of so many resolutions in its favor would lead people to suppose. He claims that the majority of these resolutions favor commercial union only on condition that it is not inimical to British connection, while the general belief obtains here, however, that the measure is utterly inconsistent with the maintenance of our present relations with the Mother Country. Mr. Young says he receives many invitations to address public meetings on this question, but has not accepted them.

**HOP AREA.**

The announcement of the decision of the Inland Revenue department to prohibit the manufacture of hop beer in the Territories has been received with a good deal of surprise by all classes. It is said the reason for this move is that complaints have been made to the Government of Indians being made intoxicated by drinking the beverage that is sold under the name of hop beer. Another report is to the effect that the new order is the result of representations made by Winnipeg brewers who sought to control the business. The latter statement is too ridiculous for serious thought. There is doubtless some reason for the statement regarding the Indians but we believe the action of the department is due to the fact, elicited repeatedly by liquor prosecutions throughout the Northwest, that some hop beer is intoxicating. In fact fines have been inflicted for the selling of Winnipeg hop beer, it having been shown to contain upwards of five per cent of alcohol. It is certain, therefore, that the importation as well as the manufacture of hop beer will be prohibited. It is unreasonable to suppose that the authorities have any other object in view than the suppression of what they believe to be an illegal traffic. The wisdom of this action may well be questioned, but will no doubt serve a good purpose in hastening the day when our iniquitous liquor law will be repealed.

## OUR FREE WHISKEY LAW

The Battleford Herald, which is generally acknowledged to be a sound authority on Northwest matters, insists on keeping its blind eye on the liquor traffic. It is so loyal to the temperance cause it refuses to see that prohibition is not what its name implies. It shuts itself up in its own darkness and says in effect: "We have a prohibitory law; the country is all right." Its own language is much more expressive, however, and we will leave it.

"The issue to be decided is not 'shall we banish whiskey and have prohibition,' but 'shall we banish prohibition and have free whiskey.'"

If the Herald requires ocular demonstration of the absurdity of its contention, it should visit one of the towns on the C. P. R. and judge the beautiful effects of prohibition. "Shall we banish prohibition and have free whiskey," the issue it says. Why, without prohibition free whiskey would be known. Without prohibition our whiskey would be taxed by the Dominion government; taxed, probably, by the local government and taxed by the municipal government. With prohibition Montana deadshot percolates through the community almost as freely as water, and pays tribute to its consumption. Prohibition may be very dead to temperance, families, boys, honest Americans, thinking citizens seeing nothing in it but the self-interest of the majority and the reasoning of those who drink the stuff.

DIFFERENT WAVES.

Though the citizens generally may not have bothered their heads about yet with this question, it has, however, been receiving a good deal of attention in certain quarters. What the outcome will be probably won't be known until nomination day, for these affairs are worked out very slowly in Calgary, and it always the unexpected that happens. It is not desirable that any "outside" could control municipal affairs, and it held in well if the newspapers took a lively interest in the selection of their mayor and councillors for the coming year.

The present council will leave to their successors pretty heavy financial responsibilities and there are many very important questions to be dealt with by the next council. The readjustment of salaries and duties will be necessary, and numerous applications for

cesses will, probably have to be considered. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the men chosen to guard the interests of the town next year be men having a large amount of common sense, business capacity and determination. The mayor, in particular, should possess all those qualities and be able to exercise a masterly control over the town's affairs. There are, we believe, few men in Calgary who can afford to waste the time, even if they had the qualifications necessary for the position. There is a possibility, however, of the town being able to secure for the position one who is peculiarly fitted to fill it with credit to himself and honor and advantage to the town. That gentleman is Mr. John Linwood. We need not enlarge on his many good points as he is pretty well known to the citizens and we believe he will receive a very hearty support should he consent to again offer himself for election. Until his return from his trip cannot be learned whether he will consent to be put in the field or not, but we think a strong effort should be made to induce him to do so. In fact the rate-payers would be gainers by uniting and electing by acclamation one who has done so much to build up the town in its private capacity as a citizen, and is so eminently fitted to advance its interests in a public position.

## THE HALL STAGES

The proposed new arrangement regarding the Edmonton mail is anything but satisfactory to those most directly interested. Saturday is the day on which the people in the country find it most convenient to go to the post office, and for that reason it was time after time suggested that the Macleod stage should start from Calgary on Thursday or Friday. That arrangement would allow a large number of settlers to get their newspapers, as well as their letters, with the least possible delay. Simple as this change would be, it is rather annoying that no step has been taken by the postal authorities in regard to it. On the other hand they have changed the day of departure of the Edmonton stage from Thursday to Monday, thereby placing the settlers north of Calgary in as bad a position as those to the south, and worse. Because the former have to depend on the stage for express as well as mail matter and it is impossible to get express parcels arriving here on the Sunday night train in time for the stage, so that the whole week's delay occurs. On the next trip it will operate just as badly as the stage will arrive late Saturday night and there will not be sufficient time to deliver express before Monday. Orders to the north to Calgary merchants cannot well be filled on Sunday and, together, the proposed change is a thoroughly ill-advised one. Any other day in the week would be preferable, but we believe Thursday will best suit all parties. And it is desirable that both the Macleod and Edmonton stages should leave the same day so as to avoid confusion. We trust the inspector will do what he can to effect the desired change.

ENGLAND often cuts a rod to whip her soldiers and sailors with—perhaps, she builds war-ships for other powers and makes big guns for them too. Some of these days she may find the ships she built and the guns she made battering the islands. But she does other strange things too. A few months ago she sent cavalry experts to buy reindeer in Canada. That looked as if she wanted horses for her soldiers, but now we hear that the German authorities have been buying reindeer in Yorkshire. It seems to us that England will never take herself free from the feeling of injury until she gets a big score, and the Welshmen and her likes tell her more than thirty truths about her. *Merely, Merely, 1902.*

## GOLF LIP AND METHYL

in—400,000 men sold and within a few years a great deal of interesting work has been done for Calgary. Your correspondent has many resources at his disposal, depends on the people now living in Calgary and on their future in the North and knows the man or other the means will be way station and entry there. Whether travelling works of kindred industries as well as manufactures of various kinds, will or will not be established in our midst. It is necessary so far as the people here are concerned to dwell on the peculiar advantages which our town possesses for carrying on enterprises. But there may be men sufficient and of experience in the outside world who would willingly embark in one of the new business undertakings, in case if they were better informed on subject and such information and encouragement as our civic fathers, the board of trade and the merchants could give and the importance of the circumstances demand were given. From the local press and the review given by the press of Calgary I am sure all that is needed is to give the papers a chance to ventilate the

views of those who may be able to offer practical suggestions on this topic. The best information obtainable seems to be that it is beyond a doubt that the present materials as well as lead from and coal under the Rocky Mountains in large quantities, along the line of our great railway and nearer to Calgary than to any other place suitable for the erection and maintenance of large works. As these valuable materials are not so far been found in proximity to the proper kind of coal for smelting steel and as the right coal for smelting pig-iron is found and now mined near Calgary, the only conclusion to be reached is that this, in view of its physical and many other advantages, is the proper place for all those, for reducing the mineral wealth of this country, now the point of all these rich deposits remain undeveloped, together or it worked at all is it to be left to foreigners to take the ore at a great expense thousands of miles to further refine American or English centres already waste wealth by carrying on such works while Canadians remain content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water" or nations with more brain and executive ability, or are we going to waken up to an intelligent use of the unlimited resources this nature has thrown down at our door. Will some of the gentlemen who are in communication with the parties who are now prospecting of late in the mountains and with those who propose to start smelting works at some point stop in the future and post us up. Will they get up an audience to his Worship to call a public meeting for giving and getting information and for getting an expression of opinion from the rate payers as to what endowments should be offered to any responsible company who would choose Calgary as a location for either smelting works or any of the manufactures which this country now need.

The Dominion Government might be fairly called upon to assist in an enterprise so truly national in character as smelting works.

Calgary, Nov. 4. **WENLEY F. OUN**

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

deputed by the Interprovincial Conference

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—The resolutions adopted by the interprovincial conference were made public throughout Canada today. It is proposed that the veto power possessed by the Federal authority over provincial legislation be entirely removed; at some judicial tribunal be appointed to decide on the constitutionality of Federal and provincial legislation and that the veto power over both be given to the Queen-in-Council. It is proposed to return the Senate by making one-half the delegation from each province appointed by the province itself. They ask that lieutenant-governors be given the same powers as colonial governors; that the Federal franchise be the same as for provincial elections; that finance grants to the provinces be arranged upon a new and specified basis; that Imperial legislation be sought to give effect to the desired changes. Resolutions were also passed supporting Manitoba's railroad legislation and in favor of unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union.

## THE ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The cells of the ten condemned anarchists in the county jail were searched to-day and six loaded guns were found hidden away in a wooden box which was concealed under a pile of newspapers in a corner. Bombs were found in Langes cell and carried to the police office. The anarchists have been moved to other cells and extra precautions taken.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—It is probable that all the military in this city will be called out on Friday during the hanging of the anarchists. Trouble is feared.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Sheriff Matheson this afternoon: "If I do not hear from the Governor by tomorrow night I will at once begin issuing warrants for the anarchists. I will not permit the anarchist and Engel to continue to make for executive clemency. The police have intercepted a note from Engel stating that he (Engel) would attempt suicide again before Friday and that he would never die on the gallows. These predictions are now taken on and all suspicious characters hovering around the jail are arrested."

On Nov. 10—Anarchist Louis  
Nag shot himself through the head  
this morning and will likely die. He  
is the youngest of the damaged Anar-  
chists only 21 years old, having been  
in France, Germany, in 1884. He  
had a common school education in  
Italy after leaving his native  
land, he went to college, and, where  
he remained several years, arriving in  
America in August, 1886. He was a  
member by trade and unmarried.

It is expected that two if not three of the accused's sentence will be commuted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. The New York Times is a daily newspaper published in New York City. It is one of the most influential newspapers in the world. The paper is known for its comprehensive coverage of news, including domestic and international events, sports, and culture. It is also known for its editorial stance, which is often seen as a reflection of the views of the city of New York. The paper has a long history, having been founded in 1809. It is currently owned by the New York Times Company. The paper is published in both print and digital formats. It is available in multiple languages, including English, Spanish, and Chinese. The paper is a member of the Associated Press and the International News Service. It is also a member of the Newsstand Industry Association. The paper is a member of the National Endowment for the Arts. It is a member of the National Endowment for the Humanities. It is a member of the National Endowment for the Science, Technology, and Innovation. It is a member of the National Endowment for the Arts. It is a member of the National Endowment for the Humanities. It is a member of the National Endowment for the Science, Technology, and Innovation.













